

II. ORTHOPTERA.

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The Orthoptera collected in Socotra by Mr. Bennett are few in number, but not without interest. The new species of *Pæcilocerus* represents a genus found in Northern Africa and in the western part of Asia, and there is a new Cricket, of the genus *Landreva* Walker, with a similar, but wider, distribution. It is probable that these two species are peculiar to the island, as they are not migratory in habits, so far as is known, the Cricket at least being incapable of flight.

There is the usual percentage of cosmopolitan species, but the collection is hardly large enough to give a fair idea of the relation of the island to the neighbouring continents.

A Locustid has been described, *Pachysmopoda abbreviata*¹ (Tasch.), which is not found elsewhere, but was not taken by Mr. Bennett.

FORFICULARIA.

LABIDURA RIPARIA (Pall.).

One male (No. 79).

A cosmopolitan species; originally apparently an inhabitant of the Mediterranean subregion, also occurring in Java, Korea, South America (coll. m.), Burmah, and North America.

BLATTODEA.

PHYLLODRONIA sp.

A very fragmentary example (No. 80), which resembles, but is distinct from, the cosmopolitan *Ph. germanica* (L.).

ACRIDIODEA.

TRYXALIS NASUTA (L.).

One immature specimen (No. 81).

This species occurs in Southern Europe, throughout Africa, India, Burmah, and in Australia.

ACROTYLUS LONGIPES (Charp.).

The solitary example (No. 82) is a variety with the wings rosy at the base, the normal colour being yellow. A blue form has occurred at Zanzibar (*Brunner*). An inhabitant of South-eastern Europe, Asia Minor, Abyssinia, and Zanzibar.

PÆCILOCERUS SOKOTRANUS, sp. n. (Plate XXX. fig. 4.)

Statura minore. Caput conicum, pallidum, vertice inter antennas

¹ *Mecopoda abbreviata*, Taschenberg, Zeitschr. f. Naturwiss. Bd. lvi. 1883, p. 184.

minus producto, horizontale, supra atro, subtus in frontem percurrente, profundius sulcato, fronte reclinata, a latere visa vix sinuata; antennæ breves, nigræ, apicem versus pallidiores, capite et pronoto unitis vix longiores; oculi prominuli. Pronotum cylindricum, fusco-testaceum, carinis nullis instructum, margine postico rotundato, sulco typico paullo pone medium sito; lobi deflexi laterales marginibus, postico sinuato, inferiore recto, antico adscendente, angulis rotundatis. Elytra et alæ perfecte explicata, abdominis apicem vix attingentia, illa angusta, fusco-testacea, unicoloria, densissime reticulata, apice obtuse angulata; hæc elytris breviores, badice, apicem versus pallidiores. Femora tibicæque antica et intermedia fusca, tarsi pallidiores; femora postica extus pallida, media macula magna fusca ornata, intus testacea, fusco-reticulata; genibus supra pallidis, lateribus atris; tibicæ posticæ sordide testaceæ, spinis octo albidis, apice nigris, calcaribus terminalibus parvis binis utroque margine supra armatæ. Abdomen fuscum, cylindricum; valvulæ ovipositoris longæ, sinuatæ, pubescentes. ♀.

Dimensions, ♀.

Long. corp.	30 millim.
„ elytrorum	17·5 „
„ pronoti	7·5 „

The two specimens (Nos. 87, 88) from which the description was drawn are somewhat discoloured by spirit, but that is not a very important injury. *P. sokotranus* is considerably smaller than the other species of the genus, and is probably peculiar to the island.

Two females (Nos. 83, 84). Upon the second segment of both specimens there is a curious round pale hard knob, so large that it has caused a space in the elytra where they cover it when at rest. I have omitted it from the description as it seems to be a foreign body, possibly a fungus.

There is also an immature Grasshopper (No. 85), possibly to be referred to the genus *Acridium*.

GRYLLODEA.

LANDREVA, sp. n. ?

A male Cricket (No. 86) of the genus *Landreva* Walk. seems to be new, but is not sufficiently good for description. It is small, testaceous, with truncate elytra and no wings. The tympanum is only visible on the exterior side of the anterior tibiæ (subgenus *Ectolandreva*, Sauss.); the posterior tibiæ are armed with five spines on each margin above, and four terminal spines.